THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,374, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

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FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Fast sailing vessel KOSSUTH, of 600 Tons, BENNETT, Commander, will sail for the above Port shortly. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Agent's Office Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan's Street, near the American Mission Chapel, or to

MAHOMED TUCKEY, for Ali Mahomed.

Bombay, 8th September 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE MUCKEE, of 350 Tons, Nacoda SALEH, will sail shortly for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Agent's Office, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan's Street, near the American Mission Chapel, or to

MAHOMED TUCKEY, for Ali Mahomed.

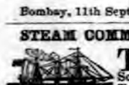
Bombay, 8th September 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new Steam-ship INDORE, J. A. BROWNE, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. The accommodations for First Class Passengers are very superior. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Bombay, 11th September 1862. Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons and 350 H.P.), Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY the 14th September, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

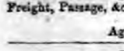
FOR KURRACHEE.

Calling at Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandevi, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N Co. "Limited" will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON as above on 17th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 11th Sept. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLISEN, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship *James Livesey*, Broad, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the Ship's side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for countersignature.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the indisposition of Miss E. P. GRATTAN, the Performance which was to take place TO-DAY, is postponed until further notice.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

MR. J. C. DIAS, assisted by both professional and amateur gentlemen (many of the latter were members of the late Bombay Choral Society,) will give on the 20th instant, a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Town Hall. The Programme will be issued in a few days.

The object of this performance is to contribute towards the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire, to fulfil which strictly the Managers of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, are only empowered to sell the admission tickets and give half of the proceeds towards the said relief fund after deducting the actual disbursements.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement dated 15th May last, Notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Belvelere House will be sold by Public Auction on the spot on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M. Materials to be cleared off within two months.

R. H. SHOWELL,
In Charge Collector's Office.

Bombay Collector's Office, 10th September 1862.

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The Transfer Books at this Agency, will be closed from 10th to 13th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th September 1862. Acting Agent.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the following resolution, which was passed at the last General Meeting, will be proposed for confirmation:—

RESOLUTION.—"That No. 9 Clause be struck out of the Articles of Association."

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM LEES HUDSON has been admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL Out-standing Debts due to MRS. SOPHIA TAPP, unless paid on or before the 1st of October next, will be placed in the hands of her Solicitor for recovery, without any further notice being given.

2nd September 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Doctor H. L. WILLIAMS, Bombay Army, Civil Surgeon, Mundlaisir, should apply to the undersigned within one month from this date.

J. C. WOOD, Political Agent,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Mundlaisir, 3rd Sept. 1862.

BOTTOMRY.

WANTED TO BORROW the sum of about Rupees 14,000, to defray the expense of the French Ship *Vaillant Basque*, Captain Raymond Lermet, tenders *viva voce* will be received at the office of the Vice Consulate of France, 5, Borah Bazar Street, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at noon precisely.

Bombay, 8th September 1862.

BASSOONS.

A PAIR, quite new, by one of the first makers, just to hand by the steamer. These two Instruments were ordered out by Colonel Honour for his Regiment, which has just sailed for China; they will now be sold for the actual cost, viz., 14 guineas each with charges.

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Rampart Row, Fort, 9th September 1862.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk Mixed Tweeds, Cassemeres, Italian Cloths, Llamas, and light Cheviots.

Also Black and Blue single Milled, Wool Dyed, Broad Cloths and Venetians.

Gentlemen leaving for Europe can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices, as Messrs. E. & Co. have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures.

N.B.— Price List

Superfine Black and Blue suits from	Rs. 48 0
Dark Woollen Tweed suits	28 0
All Wool and light texture	28 0
Angola very fine	38 0
Washing suits	16 0
Ribbed Mohan Riding Trowsers	10 0
Drab Bedford Cord Riding Trowsers	20 0
Black Alpacca Coat, fine quality	10 0
Fine Angola do.	16 0
French Cashmere	20 0
White Shirts, English made per dozen	36 0
White Shirt Collars, best quality	6 0
India Gauze, Merino Vests and Pantaloons (Various)	

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Black Silk Hats from	Rs. 8 0
Drab Felt Hats	5 0
Drab and Black Felt Shooting Hats	6 8
„ „ „ Oxonian	7 0
„ „ „ Sicilian	6 8
Air Chamber Oxonians	12 0
Travelling Caps	3 0
Balmoral Caps	4 0

Every description of Hat can be renovated on the premises.

100 Dozen of Ladies' Colored French Kid Gloves, guaranteed the very best quality, and sodden in Tin Boxes containing one dozen, only Rs. 25 per Box.

An endless variety of Plesse and Lubin's Perfumery just received.

A few suits of Waterproof Clothing at reduced prices. Military and Naval Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 11th September 1862.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7-16d.
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London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
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" (Seed)	£3
To China	Nominal.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

SILVER.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in July 1862, is published for general information:—

		Received during the month.	Coined during the month.	In Bullion.
Bombay.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.			
	Merchts.	702		
	Govt.	...		
				46,98,642
Madras.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.			
	Merchts.	2,81,004		
	Govt.	229		
				3,82,900
Calcutta.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.			
	Merchts.	24,93,188		
	Govt.	20,578		
				39,61,642

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

1st July 1862.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HETCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand	.....	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 5th September 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,999.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the envelope enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. H. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN OAKDEN,
Bombay, 30th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and pcsit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the envelope enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. H. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN OAKDEN,
Bombay, 30th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 10	Glen Monarch	Lewis	Liverpool 17 May.
	Labrador	Quinn	Liverpool 12 May.
	Victoria Bridge	Pennington	Calcutta 29 July.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 9 Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 10	Euphrates	Cowen	Liverpool.
	Defiance	Galloway	London.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—93 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—80 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Futtay Sultan*, Nacoda, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Alice Maud*, H. H. Gibbs, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Chatham*, Thurtell, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Lady Franklin*, Groyn, bound to Calcutta.

Commenced Loading.

The Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For Liverpool.

Mary Stenhouse.—275 bales Cotton, 962¼ cwt., Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; 5 bales Cotton, 17¼ cwt., Moolje Govind; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Queen of the West.—20 bales sheep skins, 500 corges, C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Norah Greame.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmichund Nursy Sons.

Oriental.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Egeria.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pursholum Heerachund; 25 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., 88 bales Wool, 264 cwt., Hubibbhoy Ebram and Khan Mohamed Hubib; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Hunsraz Curumsy.

Eurcelydon.—280 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jehangirjee Hormusjee Mody; 825 bundles Linseed, 412½ cwt.; 173 bundles Bhoysing 87 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Hurry Padomsey.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Bappoo Visram; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jehangirjee Hormusjee Mody; 81 bales Cotton, 283½ cwt., Jasiram Visram; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Munjee Khatesy.

Norwood.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee and Bomonjee; 213 bags Surasee seed, 319½; 187 bags Mustard seed, 280½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Veritas.—6½ bales Cotton, 22½ cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 2 half bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., J. Goddum and Co.

Thomas Mitchell.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

John Laurence.—400 bales 1,400 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nensy Curumsy.

For Southampton.

Steamer *China.*—1 case Cashmeer Shawls, 25 pieces, Husmudin Cootubdin; 1 case C. Shawls, 11 pieces, Jumaldin Cootbudin; 7 cases C. Shawls, 92 pieces, Heranund Lallchund.

For Suez.

Steamer *China.*—1 case Raw Silk, 100 lbs., Shaik Mohamed Abdool Lutiff; 1 bundle C. Shawls, 75 pieces; 6 pieces Silk and Cotton Piece Goods, Hajee Zemell Abadia.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—1 box E. Castor Oil, Cowasjee Merwanjee; 1 box goroochund 48 lbs., Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.

Steamer *Orissa.*—6 cases Cotton Umbrellas, 120 Dozens: 1 case Sundries, Framjee Cowasjee: 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mohamed; 1 parcel Shawls 1 piece Cursondass Mahdowdass: 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tezram Pemraz; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs, Nemchund Vusunjee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Gold Ornaments, Hurruckchund Lowchund.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 29, Ship *Futtay Salaam*, Davis, from Mauritius, 16th August.
Bengal Eusine, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 3, Ship *Belgravia*, P. Robb, from Sunderland 11th May.
Screw Steamer *Indiana*, C. R. Suckling from Calcutta 17th August.
4, Barque *Iceni*, from Calingaptam, 5th August.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Blunt, Captain A., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Edeo, Lieut. W. S., 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Poona.
Woosnam, Colonel J. B., Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Ostrehan, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Whiting, Lieut. A., 8th Bengal N. I., on Furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Fisher, Lieut. C. E., 95th Regt., on leave, to Bandora.
Graham, Ensign F. W., 108th Regt., to join, to Jaulnah.
Gordon, Captain J. B., 108th Regt., to join, to Jaulnah.
Pyme, Ensign C. J., 108th Regt., to join, to Jaulnah.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 10th September 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will reassemble on Friday the 12th instant, at the same time and place for the trials of Privates James Whidley and William Delmanter 33rd Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 9th Sept. 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify in General Orders, that Government has decided that the rule which obtains in the Madras Presidency of allowing Officers going before Committees for examination as Interpreters, though found not qualified for an Interpreter's duty may be passed by the Committee for General Staff if so qualified.

It has been further ruled that Officers appearing before Committees though failing to pass the examination may be granted a certificate of "creditable progress," should the Committee consider the candidate has established a claim to such certificate.

Captain J. M. Sexton, 95th Regiment of Foot, is appointed Paymaster of the General Depot, vice Lieut. Statham, 33rd Foot, resigned.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th September 1862.

The *Falkland*, is to be put out of commission on the 11th instant, and her officers and crew disposed as follows:—

Captain Drought to the shore.
Acting Lieut. Bruce and Burt to *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries.
Mr. Maignon, Purser, to *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.
Assistant Surgeon Alleyne, to the shore and to be directed to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General P. D. and N. I.
Mr. Cuthell, Midshipman, to *Ajdaha* for study.
Mr. McGahan, 2nd Class Gunner, to remain in charge of the vessel.
Mr. Wheeler, 2nd Class Carpenter, to *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.
First Hospital Assistant A. Braganza, to the *Berenice* as part complement.
The remainder of the Petty officers, A. B., O. S. and Boys, to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries.
The Lascars, servants and non-bounty men to the shore.
The Marines to Head Quarters.
That part of S. O. of the 6th instant promoting Mr. Linas, 1st Class Gunner of the *Constance*, is hereby cancelled.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SIR,—From what has appeared in your columns regarding the unfortunate position of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, would it not be better for the *fortunate* shareholders to wind up the concern at once by selling the boats? This will bring the business to a close, and in the hands of a good business-man, the dividends may very likely be declared in a month; instead of prolonging the existence of a rotten affair as that of the B. S. N. Company. Why through the means of "wire" in a day all India may be made aware of the sale to give the chances of meeting higher rates for the boats. Should there be a clause in the charter to prevent the "close" for a certain period, a special meeting might set the same aside which in my opinion is best for a business on the brink of "total Bankruptcy." That portion of the shareholders who were well to do "should be cautious how they continue the business in spite of what is laid before the public, lest the poor unfortunate part of the shareholders find another friend similar to Mr. Ardaseer Chinoy, and a drag be made on their purse strings.

A. B.

9th September 1862.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES AT SEA.

SIR,—My attention was recently drawn to a letter which, under the above heading, appeared in the corresponding columns of your very influential journal from the pen of a Mr. H. D Johnson; and despite my disinterestedness to impart to others a few of my practically acquired ideas on the preservation of the horse's health at sea, I must certainly say I think Mr. Johnson too flattering, *i.e.*, I scarce considered my little subject meritorious of such prominent notice. But not being in any manner justified by doubting the sincerity of a gentlemen who, in addition to his stating that he has on many occasions had horses of his own under his direct charge at sea, shrunk not from *authenticating* his several opinions, I take this opportunity of tendering him, through the same channel, my sincerest gratitude for his remarks. And, with allusion to the concluding para. of the letter in question, I beg to say that a similar suggestion was made me by two confidential friends of mine on their departure for England two or three mails back; and if you, Mr. Editor, will kindly spare a moment's time to give me your opinion on the subject before me at present in a "foot-note," I shall not only feel obliged, but will also be able to afford Mr. H. D. Johnson some information respecting my decision by-and-bye.

By giving this a corner in your valuable journal I shall feel thankful. A GIBRALTARIAN.

Kurrachee, 28th August 1862.

*** We agree with the suggestion made by Mr. Johnson and others, and strongly recommend "A Gibraltarian" to adopt the course suggested. In these days when the transport of horses by sea is so common and indeed increasing, there is a large and increasing number of persons who will be thankful to obtain a manual on the subject of the management of horses on sea-voyages.—ED. *B. G.*

A SCHOOL FOR KALBADAVIE.

SIR,—A school for little children, boys and girls, is a desideratum in many localities in Bombay, to wit Kalbadavee, Oomercarry, Materpacady, I mean an English school. Of the few that are, one or two are strictly private, and one or two are under ecclesiastical superintendence; but these are located at great distances from the places I have named, and independently of that, the charges are prohibitory of parents in *hard* circumstances sending their children to those schools.

I would suggest for Kalbadavee that parents desirous of giving their children an English education (boys and girls, the former up to the age of seven and the latter twelve) subscribe and raise a sum monthly amounting to Rupees twenty-five or thirty, and engage a female competent enough to impart sufficient knowledge of reading, writing, and cyphering. The chief element in the proper management of any school is the supervision to be executed over it, or else nine such institutions out of ten would be schools only in name. The parents of many a child have not time to see whether their children are progressing or are at a stand still. The latter is very often the case where no kind lady or reverend gentleman takes an interest in the progress of the school. Such supervision acts as an incentive both on teacher and taught, for a word of praise to the mistress on the tact she manifests in teaching, or to the child at his or her smartness in her lessons will never be without its good results.

I would recommend to the Kalbadavians to adopt some such means as I have hinted at, or get a female to open a school on her own risk as to income, number of pupils, &c., having done this I would solicit a reverend gentleman and a few ladies of known good wishes in such matter to occasionally visit the school and see how things are getting on, and now and then give a helping hand to the mistress in some difficult matters of education.—Yours' truly,

A KALBADAVIAN.

9th September 1862.

*** We recommend the writer and his friends to send their children to Mr. Stocqueler's school. There they will find good instruction and good supervision. The school is not too far from Oomercarry, or Materpacady, or even from Kalbadavie to be available for the people of those districts.—ED. *B. G.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—

At Aden, on the 21st August, the wife of Captain R. L. Playfair, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

At Aden, on the 23th August, the wife of Lieut. Colonel McGrigor, 15th N. I., of a daughter.

At Parell, on the 8th September, the wife of Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary, Political Department, of a son.

At Kurrachee, on the 29th August, the wife of Samuel Spencer Elson, Quarter Master H. M. 109th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Kurrachee, on the 2nd September, the wife of Mr. C. S. Budgett, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

DEATH—

At Calcutta, on the 25th August, W. George Eades, eldest son of John C. Eades, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia and late of Dublin, aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Madras, on the 3rd September, the wife of Mr. John Joseph, of a son.

At Waltair, on the 28th August, the wife of the Revd. J. W. Wynch, M. A., Assistant Chaplain, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At Ras Bareilly, Oudh, on the 30th August, the wife of the Revd. T. York Mitchinson, Chaplain, of a daughter.

At Murree, on the 24th August, the wife of Captain S. B. Cookson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

At Nagode, on the 27th August, the wife of Lieut. F. W. Botleau, 2nd in Command, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—

At Christ Church, Lucknow, on the 30th August, by the Revd. J. R. Bgldwin, Chaplain, Mr. Alfred Stephens, D. P. W., Delhi, to Miss Agnes Mary Johnson, daughter of the late Charles Johnson, Garrison Sergeant Major of Chunar.

DEATH—

At Kuker Hutteé, near Sobathoo, on the 29th August, of diarrhœa, Margaret Clementina, the wife of Captain E. Bradford, late 23rd Regiment N. I., and Sub-Assistant Commissary General, aged 34 years, deeply regretted.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "CHINA," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

Weight under ½ ounce	*Vid Marseilles.*	*Vid Southampton.*
	.....	.....
" ½ " " 1 "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " " 2 "	0 14 0	.....
" 2 " " 3 "	1 0 0	0 8 0
" 3 " " 4 "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "ORISSA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on

green and then suddenly into a cloud of the brightest crimson. Then three bouquets were let off which had a splendid effect and elicited the admiration of the vast concourse present. Everything passed off well without any accident occurring. Thus ended these annual fêtes for which so much preparation are always made and so much expected.

The day before the Emperor left Vichy for Paris he inspected the excavations that had been made by his orders in the communes of La Roche Blanche and Orcet. He went on foot to the top of the hill where he very minutely examined all that had been done for the purpose of discovering any remains that might be left of Cæsar's small camp. His Imperial Majesty repeatedly expressed his surprise at finding the fosses which had been cut by the Roman legions in such a perfect state of preservation. The Emperor then proceeded to the Petit Orcet the site of the Large Camp only recently brought to light, the works were very carefully examined by his Majesty. As soon as the inhabitants found out that the Emperor was there they hastened to the spot in large numbers and greeted him with loud acclamations. A little incident occurred which gave his Majesty an opportunity of showing his liberality. Two twin boys were presented to him that were born on the same day as the Prince Imperial The Emperor presented their mother with a liberal gift; and placed in the hands of the Mayor the sum of 2,000 fr. for distribution to the poor.

The Emperor it is expected will leave this for the Camp at Chalons to-morrow, his stay there according to present arrangements will be short, and on his departure he will proceed to meet the Empress at Biarritz.

M. Miramon has left Paris rather suddenly in consequence of the receipt of some information which he is supposed to have received from Mexico; it is said that he has quitted Paris for the purpose of proceeding with all possible despatch to Mexico.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

STAMPING OF DOCUMENTS.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, August* 30.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq. Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to Sir GEORGE COUPER, Bart, C.B. Secretary to Government of N. W. Provinces—(dated Fort William, the 17th July, 1862.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 133A., dated the 19th ultimo, referring, for the decision of the Government of India, a question raised by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi respecting the value of the Stamp necessary for Plaints in suits for certain lands in the Jhansi Division, the proprietors of which have terminable maafee rights expiring at the end of the twenty years' settlement.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council believes that the provisions of Clause *d* of the Note to Article 11, Schedule B. of Act X. of 1862, have been always understood as applying to Estates *permanently* exempted from the payment of Revenue, or claimed to be so held, and not to Estates the rent-free holding of which is of a *temporary* nature, terminable at a certain time, or on the occurrence of a certain contingency.

3. The Governor General in Council considers that the latter class of tenures must be held to fall under the general rule contained in Clause *c* of the same Note, and that the Plaintiffs should be allowed to estimate their claims for the purpose of the Stamp Act at what they consider the claim would bring if sold, or at its selling price or market value.

4. It seems improbable to the Governor General in Council that any Judge would rule the point otherwise than in accordance with this view, and until there shall be a contrary ruling by a competent Court, he does not consider it desirable that the Government should interfere. If a contrary ruling should be adopted, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to consider whether a declaratory Act should be passed, or whether an order should be issued in the exercise of the discretionary power vested in the Governor General in Council by the 33rd Section of the Act.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 31st July 1862.

Read a Telegram from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 11th June last, enquiring whether each receipt given on the Pay Abstract of a Government Establishment when the sum for which the receipt is given exceeds Rupees 20 should bear a one anna Stamp.

Read a letter from the Advocate-General, dated 3rd July 1862, stating that such receipts require a one anna stamp.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the general receipt given by the Head of an Office on the back of a Pay Abstract is not liable to a Stamp Duty, the receipt being executed in this instance by an Officer of Government in his official capacity and acting on behalf of Government; but that, when the amount of the Pay Abstract comes to be distributed, the receipts of the payees for salaries exceeding 20 Rupees a month must have a Stamp of one anna affixed to each like other receipts given for the payment of money. The taking of such receipts on the back of a general Pay Abstract does not, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, form any ground of exemption.

2. The question may arise whether, the law being as above stated, such receipts should be specially exempted from Stamp duty. The Governor General in Council sees no reason why they should. The tax is one which has been purposely put at such a low uniform rate that it will hardly be felt as a burden by any one; and it therefore appears to His Excellency in Council to be very undesirable to admit of any exemptions from the tax other than those provided for by the Law.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 1st August 1862.

Read a letter No. 1473, dated 16th June last from the Accountant-General to the Government of India, and its enclosure, received under cover of a docket from the Financial Department No. 4348, dated 13th idem, relating to the question of affixing Stamps to receipts for interest due on Government Promissory Notes.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is of opinion that no Stamp under Article 61 of Schedule A. appended to Act X. of 1862 is required either on the endorsement for interest which is made on the back of a Government Promissory Note, or on the receipt given upon an interest draft which is an order for the payment of money, executed on behalf of Government by a Government Officer.

2. The principal instrument being exempted from Stamp duty, the receipts endorsed on them must, His Excellency in Council thinks, be regarded as coming within the following general exemption under Article 61 of Schedule A., namely—"Receipt or discharge written upon any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Draft or Order for payment of money duly stamped."

3. The case of an audited Salary Bill is different. The Bill is not a draft or order for the payment of money, nor is it an instrument expressing a consideration, or whereby any principal sum is charged. The auditing of the Bill by the Civil Pay-Master merely amounts to a statement of account between the Government and the person who sent in the Bill.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 4th August 1862.

Read a letter from the Officiating Accountant-General to the Government of India No. 279, dated 3rd July 1862, received under cover of a docket from the Financial Department No. 4485, dated 8th idem, relative to the Stamp duty to be levied on Emigration Bonds.

Read the correspondence which the Officiating Accountant-General had on the subject with the Solicitor to Government, as also the Standing Counsel's opinion to the effect that "this Bond not falling within the general exemption at the end of Schedule A. of the Stamp Act requires an optional Stamp, and that the proper Stamp will be one which would cover the amount of the penalty, *i.e.*, in the present case Rupees 35."

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 7th August 1862.

Read a letter dated the 25th of July 1862, No. 322, from the Officiating Accountant-General to the Government of India, and its enclosure, received under cover of a docket from the Financial Department No. 4985, dated the 31st idem, relating to the question of affixing Stamps to Receipts on Supply Bills and Public Service and Privilege Transfer Receipts.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the opinion given in the Resolution dated the 1st instant, as to the exemption from the payment of Stamp duty of receipts for interest due on Government Promissory Notes applies to receipts written upon unstamped Supply Bills and Public Service and Privilege Transfer Receipts.

2. In these cases, as in the former case, the principal instruments being exempted from stamp duty must be dealt with, *quoad* the receipt or discharge endorsed on them, in the way in which they would have been dealt with if by law the Stamp had been required and had accordingly been affixed.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 11th August 1862.

Read again Act No. X. of 1862.

Read a letter No. 254, dated 27th ultimo, from the Officiating Accountant-General to the Government of India, and its enclosure, received under cover of a docket from the Financial Department No. 4434, dated 5th instant, soliciting orders as to whether a guarantee tendered for the adjustment of demands existing on the Public Books against Mr. H. B. Wigram, of the Civil Service, proceeding to England on Furlough, is liable to the payment of Stamp duty under Act X. of 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has no doubt that guarantees of the kind referred to by the Officiating Accountant-General, being in the nature of obligations for the conditional payment of money, are liable to Stamp duty under Schedule A, of Act X of 1862.

2. His Excellency in Council, however, believes that in the great majority of cases such guarantees prove merely nominal, no action being ever required to be taken upon them; and, having regard to the circumstances under which such guarantees are taken, it seems to him that they may very properly be exempted from Stamp duty. A Notification will accordingly be issued under the provisions of Section XXXIII. of Act X. of 1862, exempting from the payment of Stamp duty all guarantees for the due adjustment of public claims or demands required from public Officers on occasions of transfer of office or of leave of absence or of retirement.

3. The Governor General in Council sees no ground for extending this exemption to the case of guarantees furnished for the refund of salaries or pensions over or wrongly drawn, such salaries and pensions are not claimable, and are not properly payable until they have been audited, and until it has been duly certified that the person in whose behalf the salary or pension is drawn was alive during the period embraced by the salary or pensions so drawn and continued entitled to the same. The payment by the Government of the salary or pension in a case such as that supposed before the usual life certificate is furnished is a matter of indulgence or favor, and as the Government, in order to save itself from loss, is obliged to take a guarantee conditioning the refund of any part of the amount paid which may be shewn not to have been payable, the party enjoying the indulgence or favour has no just ground to complain of being made to pay the Stamp prescribed by law for such guarantee.

4. The Stamp on a guarantee of the kind under notice will be given under Article 17, Schedule A., but it should be of such a value as would, if calculated according to Article 12, suffice for the amount of the payment or payments which the guarantee is intended to cover, it being understood that, beyond the amount so covered, payments will not be made except for periods for which the life of the person entitled to the pension or salary, or absentee allowances, has been duly certified.

Notification No. 4128, dated the 11th August 1862.

Under the provisions of Section XXXIII. of Act X. of 1862, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of Stamp duty all guarantees for the due adjustment of public claims or demands required from public Officers on occasions of transfer of office or of leave of absence or of retirement.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS.

10*th Sept.* 5-40 P.M.

Securities: five and-a-half per cent., twelve premium.
Fives, four and-a-half premium.
Fours, six and quarter discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.
Freights, twenty shillings to seventy shillings.
Interest on Loans ten per cent.
Money Market tight.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, six Rupees four annas to six Rupees six annas.
Number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle four Rupees ten annas.

OUR Kurrachee News Letter states that the present Collector of Kurrachee, Mr. Kemball, will soon resign his post, and that his successor will be the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Erskine. The selection is said to be an excellent one.

WE are informed that Colonel Thompson of the 82nd will succeed Colonel Priestly on the Commissariat Committee.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 4.

IT will be seen from the notification by the Sheriff of Calcutta in our first page, that the public meeting to adopt an Address to Mr. Laing, has been postponed on the strength of the following telegram received at the Agra Bank from Bombay;

"Tuesday. Coutts and Company return the ten lacs sent them by the Bank of Bombay in Government Bills, as five and-half per cent paper was not procurable in London.—Laing and Sir Charles Wood made friends. Laing returns to India in November."

—reporting as will be seen, that the breach between Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Laing had been healed. We have strong, and to us satisfactory, reasons for treating this report as a *canard*; the supposed change of the "situation" is altogether too pantomimic. The message could not have been twenty-four hours later from London than our own latest advices, and we anticipate that the political *gup* tacked on to the commercial news of this telegram, will prove to be an addition derived from Bombay and not from London, as has been the case in some former instances. True or false, the Committee could not act otherwise than they have done; for it would be ridiculous to move the public indignation upon a patched up personal mis-understanding, into which the report now current would convert the affair. We do not, under the circumstances, regret the delay; for the week gained for consideration will, we are sure, strengthen the public conviction of the injustice done to Mr. Laing; and will give increased weight to their representations, from the more matured reflection which will meantime be given to the gravity of our political position with regard to the Home Government, quite irrespective of the personal question concerning Mr. Laing.—*Englishman, Aug.* 30.

LOCAL.

WE are requested to state that Miss Grattan has been taken seriously ill; and that the Performance advertized in our columns has been consequently postponed until further notice.

IT will be seen from an advertisement in another column that Mr. J. C. Dias is about to give a General Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Town Hall in aid of the Relief Fund for the Lancashire operatives. This effort of Mr. Dias must command universal admiration, as the object of it does universal sympathy. We trust, and we feel confident, that Mr. Dias will receive public support. The distress in Lancashire is on the increase: as winter approaches it will be greatly aggravated; and it is frightful to think what it will be when winter is at its height. No kind of appliance for raising funds should be left untried. Every talent should be exercised in its proper sphere of action for this purpose. Mr. Dias proposes to exercise his musical talents—the proposal is highly creditable to him. He will be publicly supported. What thou doest do quickly.

WE are much obliged to an estimable gentleman and distinguished officer who has kindly called our attention to a statement made in a News Letter from Kurrachee, which appeared in our columns on the 25th ultimo, reflecting on the men of the Belooch Battalion. The following is the statement referred to:—

"A sepoy of the Belooch Battalion is in custody for assaulting a Municipal peon, who interfered in preventing the former from walking off with a camel which he wanted badly to enable him to escape to his village. The assault was an atrocious one; but the injured man is doing well in the hospital. A few days ago, three sepoys of the same regiment were apprehended by the Police authorities for rambling about at night with housebreaking implements in their possession, and delivered over to the military authorities for trial. A famous regiment this!"

The first portion of this statement is true enough. The sepoy alluded to, however, was a young hand, of little more than a year's service. He was led away by a noted blackguard of the town, whom he joined in the business.

The second portion of the statement, regarding the three sepoys is, we are informed, pure invention. The concluding sentence of it certainly savors of *animus* against the regiment. What is stated, or any thing approaching to it, we are assured, never occurred. We cannot hesitate for a moment, after the information we have received, to give a denial to the statement regarding the three sepoys. We trust, moreover, that more care will be taken by our correspondent to verify rumours of this nature before they are sent to us as facts. Such statements reflect on the character of the men, and on the discipline, of regiments; and these are subjects which no respectable or truthful man will deal with in a careless, much less in a malicious, manner. We regret that we have not at hand a copy of *Our Paper* of the 19th ultimo, which contains a correct, and we are happy to say favorable account of the state of crime in that gallant regiment.

GAS FOR BOMBAY.—At a recent meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, the following letter was read from Mr. Evans, as Chairman of the Bombay Gas Company, dated London, 4th August 1862, regarding two sites in Bombay suitable for establishing Gas works, namely, Ark Farm or a spot not far from the Byculla Bridge and Station, and requesting that the Board's reply be sent to their Solicitor, Mr. Leathes:—

4th August 1862.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been informed by Major Symons that Government are willing to grant to this Company a sufficient quantity of land to form a site for its works either at "Ark Farm" or at a spot described as being "a few hundred yards from the Byculla Bridge and Station," either of which, and especially the latter, is eligible and therefore acceptable to the Company; but that you object to the allocation of the former as being too near to the Bombay Club, and to the latter because the works are likely to destroy the plants in the Horticultural Gardens, I beg respectfully to bring under your notice some remarks upon this question and to solicit their unbiassed consideration.

Constructed with modern appliances and improvements no offensive or pernicious effluvia escape from gas works. Our works, designed by the most eminent and experienced Gas Engineer in the Kingdom, and carried out, with liberal, but not lavish expenditure, will combine every known improvement for the manufacture and purification of Gas, and deodorizing and utilizing all its products. I have the honor to send herewith for your information a Map of London upon which the sites of the Gas Works are indicated. A glance will show that some of the largest works are situated in the heart of the Metropolis, and even within a quarter of a mile of the Houses of Parliament. I may here remark of the sites offered us by Government that in neither case would our works be erected within 600 yards or one third of a mile from the spot where injury is apprehended by the Municipality. Not only will our works be unobjectionable on this ground, but in an architectural point of view they will form an ornament to the locality where they may be situated, the "stack" and "retort-houses" being designed so as to combine external elegance and ornamentation with internal fitness and convenience.

Having requested Mr. Hawksley to give his opinion upon this question he thus writes:—"Gas Works are not (as seems to be supposed) nuisances; they have been continued by recent legislation in the very heart of London and even within a short distance of Her Majesty's Palace." * * * * * The apprehensions of injury to the Museum and gardens are quite unfounded. In some of our English Gas Works (at Nottingham for one instance where about four times as much Gas is manufactured as is likely to be consumed in Bombay) the spare ground around the works is laid out ornamentally and is planted with thriving trees and flowering shrubs; and in many instances the works are situated in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of floriculturists."

We confidently trust that these statements will assure you that there is no ground for apprehension that our works, whether located in the one site or the other, will be offensive or deleterious. They can be erected at the most distant point which the site granted will allow, and this (as we have above shewn) is so distant that no inconvenience could arise even were there offensive effluvia, which there are not, escaping from them.

Another and a most important consideration for the Municipality is this:—If we do not occupy either of the sites named, our works must be less centrally situated than they otherwise will be. The cost of transport of coal and materials will thus be increased, and we shall not be able to supply Gas to consumers at as low a charge as we should, were our works erected at either of the sites offered by the Government.

I shall feel obliged by your reply being addressed to our Solicitor, Mr. Leathes.

Trusting these statements will have your full consideration and in the hope that you will offer no opposition to our acceptance of either of the sites in question.
—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient and humble servant,

H. R. EVANS, Chairman.

It was resolved, that Mr. Leathes be informed that the Municipal Commissioners will offer no objection to the Gas Company establishing their works on either of the sites mentioned in Mr. Evan's letter.

THE following statistical account of the Kirwee Prize Property cannot but be interesting to the public generally, as well as to the gallant and fortunate captors, now scattered and dispersed in many countries, and no doubt anxiously looking forward to the division and distribution of their well-earned spoils of war. The Kirwee Prize was made over to the Allahabad Treasury in July 1859, from which date it has borne interest; but this interest will cease to accrue after to-morrow, as government has ordered that it stops on the 1st proximo; and that the deposit in the Allahabad treasury be transferred to the General Treasury, Calcutta. The following is a list of the coin and bullion portion of the Kirwee prize:—Silver coins contained in 293 boxes—Furruckabad rupees, 10,15,342; diagonally milled rupees, 3,25,000; Benares rupees 1,19,583; other silver coins, valued at rupees 2,376; silver articles valued at rupees 1,09,619; and gold coins and bullion worth rupees 10,57,944;—total, Rupees 26,29,864. In addition to this, the prize property sold on two occasions brought rupees 32,081; and there are now to the credit of the Prize Fund, under deposit, rupees 6,52,042, being the current, or Company's rupees comprised in the Kirwee booty: grand total, rupees 33,13,987, as the money portion of the Prize. The labor and responsibility of sorting, listing, and securing this large amount of treasure, having been performed gratuitously, and extra-officially by Mr. Reid, the Deputy Collector of Allahabad, and his treasurer, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces has recommended to the supreme government, that Mr. Reid be remunerated, leaving the amount for consideration, from the Prize, and that a specific sum of Rs. 1,000 be also given to the treasurer from the same source. And the government has ordered that his Honor's recommendation be forwarded to Captain Horan, one of the Kirwee Prize agents, in Fort William, for his opinion, which we assume as a matter of course, will be favourable to the grant of a liberal remuneration of Mr. Reid's willing and valuable services. The Governor General has directed that the list of charges incurred in the transmission of the Kirwee prize to Calcutta be forwarded to the Military Finance Department for communication to the General Prize Committee; and that, as we have said above, the Allahabad deposit be immediately sent to Calcutta When the sale-account of the jewellery portion of the Kirwee prize shall have been rendered, the value of the entire booty, will be known; and then, as prize matters are now managed, the owners may begin to calculate the years that will, in all probability, elapse before they see a rupee of their money, or die without having ever touched it.—*Englishman, Aug.* 30.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. 10*th September* 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast. Ther. 2.
BULSAR.—Heavy rain S. E.
CANNANORE.—Rainy N. W.
GOA.—Partially clouded, wind west.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, S. W. Light.
SURAT.—Heavy rain, thunderstorm S. W.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST AUGUST.

KUTCH.—No rain has fallen in Kutch since last report, and the weather has been warm and cloudy.

REWA KANTA.—The Dhond register gives 1.63 inches of rain during the fortnight, the heavy rains having occurred there earlier in the season. There are no complaints anywhere at present.

MAHEE KANTA.—The quantity of rain gauged at Sadra during the fortnight was 9.84 inches, which makes a total up to end of August of 40.61. There was a very heavy fall of rain on the 20th throughout the Mahee Kanta districts. The corps are reported to be doing well every where.

KATTYAWAR.—During the fortnight, no rain had fallen in most of the talookas with the exception of Hallar, where and about Rajcote, there have been slight showers. To bring on the crops and grass, therefore, more rain is necessary, but the state of the atmosphere however, indicates an early relief of the want. The total fall for the season is 30.65 inches.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NUISANCE IN THE LINES OF THE NATIVE REGIMENTS.—With reference to the correspondence which has taken place between the Military authorities, the Government, and the Municipal Commissioners on the subject of the necessity for adopting measures to mitigate the nuisance caused by the filthy state of the foreshore between Modee Bay and Boree Bunder, the Commissioners have addressed a letter to Government stating that "they have long been aware of the existence of this great nuisance, and their records shew that their predecessors reported at length upon this, and other matters consequent upon a reference made to them from the General Department on 26th July 1859. The nuisance, as indicated in para. 8 of Dr. Haines' letter to the Principal Inspector General, is mainly caused by the large concourse of people who resort to the shore for natural purposes. The only means by which a mitigation of this evil can be brought about is the erection of public necessaries on the foreshore between the sites indicated in Dr. Haines' letter, but this the Commissioners find would involve an outlay of about Rs. 100,000. The erection of such necessaries the Commissioners consider they would not be justified in undertaking, as the reclamation of the foreshore along the harbour and the introduction of an effective system of drainage into Bombay, measures which would tend at once to render unnecessary such places of public resort, cannot now, under any circumstances, be long deferred. The Commissioners therefore very respectfully press upon the attention of Government the urgency of their being permitted, after the present rains, to proceed with the drainage of the Fort, the plans and estimates for which are already before Government, and which the Commissioners are prepared to modify to meet the contemplated extention of the dwelling area of the Fort. A reference to the plans for the main Drainage of Bombay will shew that the Lines of the Native Regiments stand within an area for which it is necessary to provide separate drains from the rest of the Town. The Surveyor will be instructed to prepare plans and estimates for this work, and the Commissioners request the sanction of Government to their undertaking this portion of the drainage as well as that of the Fort after the close of the present rains. These drains constructed, and the house connections (which will be carried on simultaneously) completed, the evils now complained of by the Inspector General Medical Department will, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be put at an end to at once, as will also those daily scenes of indecency—the indiscriminate commingling of men, women, and children of all ages in Modee Bay and Boree Bunder brought to notice in his report by Dr. Haines."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPT

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

SECRETING AND GOING TO SEA ON BOARD A STEAMER WITHOUT LEAVE.—*Thomas John Gee*, an European youth, was brought on a charge of secreting himself and going to sea on board the P. and O. Company's steam-ship *Malta* without having obtained leave.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

Captain Henry Welchman King, being sworn stated, —I am Commander of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Malta*, which arrived in Bombay on Monday last with the English Mail on board. I saw defendant at Suez on shore, he applied to me for a passage to Bombay telling me he had applied to the Agent, who referred him to me, and that the Agent wished to see me on the subject. I told him it was out of my power to do anything of the sort. I did not give him a passage. I saw the Agent, who also refused. Defendant came to me two or three times. I said if the Agent would agree, I would take half the responsibility. The last time I saw him was on shore late on the night the steamer started. The following morning about half an hour after we left, I became aware that defendant was on board, the matter having been pointed out by one of the officers. I sent for defendant and asked him why he had come on board. He said there must be some mistake, he thought he had permission and that his friends at Suez had recommended him to come. At Aden I was too late for Captain Playfair's Court. The *Malta* is registered in London. The Agent and I are competent to give passages, but we would render ourselves liable to the Company if we did.

To the defendant.—In a legal sense I say you secreted yourself in the ship. You came in the dark. The steamer started at five or half-past five o'clock. I said I would put you ashore at Aden pending the decision of the Agent, to make your arrangement with the Agent. You asked me to let you ashore to see Captain Playfair.

William S. Duffell deposed,—I am Clerk-in-charge of the *Malta*. The defendant's name does not appear in the list of passengers. He paid me no passage-money. He had no leave or authority to proceed on board the ship. About an hour After we started I found out he was on board. I reported this to Captain King.

To the defendant,—I sent for you on the Steward reporting to me that you were on board. You came on board a day or two before starting.

HIS WORSHIP found the defendant guilty and fined him *twenty pounds*.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES ON SEA-VOYAGES.—No. 11.

Inflamation of the Bowels.

THE bowels of a horse are very subject to disease wherever the slightest irregularity in feeding and watering exists, the most serious of which is "Inflamation;" and, from the rapid progress it generally makes, the most efficacious remedy is highly necessary.

Of inflamation of the bowels, there are two kinds, *viz.*, inflamation of the *external* coats of the intestines and inflamation of the *internal* (mucuous) coat. The former (the most frequent and fatal) is accompanied by considerable fever, and usually by costiveness, while the latter is invariably connected with purging. The symptoms of this disease have, I fear, often been mistaken for Cholic, *i.e.*, that inflamation has been present and the danger far advanced when the medical practitioner has not been exactly aware of it.

This disease may arise from sudden exposure from heat to cold, or, irregularity in general management; stones in the intestines are an occasional cause; but in seven cases out of ten in follow wrongly treated or neglected gripes. In many cases a direct shivering fit will occur, the mouth feel hot, and the nostrils red. The animal will soon express the most dreadful pain by pawing, striking at his belly, looking wildly at his flanks, groaning, and rolling. The pulse will be quickened and small, the ears and legs cold, the belly tender, and sometimes hot, the breathing quickened, and the sufferer becoming rapidly and fearfully weak. Though the horse paws and stamps as in Cholic, yet there are not those intervals of ease that occur in that disease; and the pulse also is far quicker than in Cholic, the breathing is more hurried, and the indication of suffering more evident. The next stage, borders on delirium. The eye acquires a wild, haggard, and unnatural stare. He is, in this state, an object not only of compassion but apprehension, and seems fast hurrying to his end; when, all at once, in the midst of agonizing torments, he stands quiet, as though every pain had left him and he were going to recover. His breathing become tranquillised, his pulse imperceptable, his body covered with cold sweat, he trembles all over, the mouth feels chill and the lips pendulous. In fact, death, and not recovery, is then approaching fast. Mortification has seized the inflamed bowels, and that pain which a few minutes before was so violently raging, can no longer be felt. He once more becomes convulsed, and in after few more struggles less violent than the former—all is over.

Such, are the symptoms of inflamation of the bowels, and the fatal result oft witnessed. Yet, let us take for our motto here, "*Nil desperandum*," for while there's life there may be hope.

The first, and most powerful means of cure will be venesection, or bleeding, if you would rather so have it. With respect to the quantity necessary to be drawn, the operator should always guide himself by the pulse. (I will give a short account of this very important organ hereafter). Six or eight quarts of blood may be abstracted with advantage, unless the state of the pulse, after consultation, may render it evidently improper. In fact, as much blood as the horse can bear should be taken from him as soon as possible. Should the inflamatory pain not be relieved, and the pulse has not become rounder and fuller in the course of about a couple of hours, the bleeding ought to be repeated to the extent of four or five quarts. (Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to some persons to have an idea as to the quantity of blood contained in a horse; be it therefore known that though its actual quantity is uncertain, for if a horse be bled to death a good deal will still remain in the blood vessels, it has been estimated to be about one-fifth the weight of the body.) The speedy weakness that accompanies *this* disease should not deter us from bleeding largely, for that weakness is the consequence of the violent inflamation of those parts, and if that inflamation is subdued by the loss of blood, the weakness will disappear. Yet, in other diseases where weakness is present, we must be otherwise cautious.

Be it recollected that the bleeding should be effected on the first appearance of the disease, for there is no malady that so speedily runs its course as this.

If the horse is costive, he should be "back-raked;" and injections, consisting of warm water or very thin gruel in which Epsom salts and about five or six drams of assafœtida have been dissolved, frequently thrown up, but previous to which, we had better drench him with a pint or a pint-and-a-half of linseed oil with one dram of powdered opium, and, if there is a retention of urine perceptible or what is voided be of a high colour and oily appearance, four or six drams of Nitre. Further, *half* a pint of the oil with *half* a dram of opium, and if necessary, a couple of drams of Nitre may be repeated every six hours, till the bowels are relaxed, accompanied by the above described injections. But, if on the contrary, the bowels are loose, arrow-root or wheat-flour gruel should be given, of which the patient should be encouraged to partake, but if he refuses to do so of his own accord, he should be drenched with it.

The abdomen should be fomented with hot water, and, if no relief appears to be given the sufferer thereby, that and the sides should be well rubbed with a mustard embrocation, (*i. e.* flour of mustard made into a stiff paste with water, some persons add to this turpentine, but as it is injurious both to the eyes and lungs I do not in this instance approve of it). The legs may also be stimulated by the same means and afterwards flannel bandaged. If the pulse becomes slower and more distinctly to be felt, and the patient easier, a favorable termination may be expected, but if these symptoms *are reversed*, we can entertain but *very little* hope of his recovery.

No corn or hay should be allowed the horse during the disease, he should therefore be kept on branmashes, and green meat if procurable.

The second variety of inflamation of the bowels, as previously described, is connected with purging. The symptoms exhibited in this case are much in accordance with the former one, with the exception that, though the pulse is quick and small, it is not, however, so small as in the *first* variety (the external) of inflamation, and, contrary to some of the most frequent and characteristic symptoms of that disease, the mouth is hot and the legs and ears are warm.

Unless the purging is excessive, and the pain and distress great, we should hesitate at giving any astringents at first, (that it may be better understood, "Astringents" are medicines that diminish increased evacuations, such as those of dung or urine in the diseases of "diarrhœa" and "diabetis," or, excessive discharges of urine), but, instead of which, we should plentifully administer gruel, or thin starch, or Arrow-root, by the mouth and by clyster,—removing all hay, corn, and green meat.

If, however, twelve hours have passed, and the pain remains undiminished, we should continue the gruel; adding to it chalk, catechu, and opium, repeated every six hours. In *this* instance, we will find bleeding rarely necessary, unless the inflamation is very great, and attended by fever. The patient should be warmly clothed, and, though it is necessary that the infirmary be comfortably ventilated, no draught of a chilled nature should be permitted to overtake him. His legs, in this case likewise, should be hand-rubbed and bandaged; and, if necessary, a stimulating liniment, composed of oil and spirits of turpentine, rubbed in also. Rice water (conge) will be found beneficial to give the patient, should he refuse the Arrow-root, starch, or wheat flour gruel.

When the horse begins to recover, but not until then, he may be allowed a handful of corn two or three times during the day, and clysters of gruel should be continued at intervals of a couple of hours, for two or three days after the inflamation ceases.

REPORT ON SPECIMENS OF COTTON SENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FROM INDIA.

From the Calcutta Gazette.

From A. M. DOWLEANS, Esq., Special Agent for the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department,—(dated London, the 26th July 1862.)

I have the honor to report that the several specimens of Raw Cotton forwarded from India to the International Exhibition of 1862 have been most minutely examined by the Jurors, as well as by persons practically conversant with the staple, and that the various samples have been valued as follows, *viz.*:—

No. 1.	Cotton from Hazareebaugh, raised from New Orleans seed ...	12½ *d.*	per lb.
" 2.	Cotton from Arrah, Shahabad, the produce of Egyptian seed ...	13½	" "
" 3.	Cotton from Jugdispore, from New Orleans seed ...	12½	" "
" 4.	Cotton from Phiree, Cuttack ...	11	" "
" 5.	Cotton from Hazareebaugh, from Egyptian seed ...	13	" "
" 6.	Cotton from Chota Nagpore, from Sea Island seed ...	9	" "
" 7.	Cotton from Packergunge ...	8½	" "
" 8.	Cotton from the Jora District ...	8½	" "
" 9.	Cotton from the Punjab ...	8½	" "
" 10.	Cotton from Seebee (Siodh) ...	9	" "
" 11.	Cotton from Sutwaree (seed unknown) ...	11	" "
" 12.	Cotton from Sutwaree, Egyptian seed	17	" "
" 13.	Cotton from Ahmedabad, Nurma Native Cotton ...	10½	" "
" 14.	Cotton from Poonah, from Egyptian seed ...	14	" "
" 15.	Cotton from Poonah, from Indigenous Cotton ...	11½	" "
" 16.	Cotton from Belgaum, from Egyptian seed ...	12	" "
" 17.	Cotton from Ahmedabad, Nurma Cotton ...	10½	" "
" 18.	Cotton from Ahmedabad, Lalia Cotton ...	9	" "
" 19.	Cotton from Salem (Madras), Bourbon seed ...	12½	" "
" 20.	Cotton from Madras, Bourbon seed	12½	" "
" 21.	Cotton from Chingleput, Egyptian seed ...	11½	" "
" 22.	Cotton from Tinnevelly, (seed not stated) ...	11½	" "
" 23.	Cotton from Nellore, (seed not stated) ...	9½	" "
" 24.	Cotton from Chingleput (Gossypium arboreum) ...	8½	" "
" 25.	Cotton from Arracan, Egyptian seed	13	" "
" 26.	Cotton from Singapore, Government House Gardens ...	13	" "
" 27.	Cotton from Singapore, Sea Island Cotton ...	14	" "
" 28.	Cotton from Singapore, (seed not stated) ...	12½	" "
" 29.	Cotton from Singapore, Malacca Cotton ...	12½	" "
" 30.	Cotton from Wellesley, Washington seed ...	14	" "
" 31.	Cotton from Penang, Pernambucco seed ...	13	" "
" 32.	Cotton from Glagu estate, from sea Island Cotton ...	24	" "
" 33.	Cotton from Mysore, Nuggur Division ...	10½	" "
" 34.	Cotton from Mysore, Chittledroog ...	12½	" "
" 35.	Cotton from Mysore, Bangalore ...	8½	" "
" 36.	Cotton from Hingenghaut ...	9	" "

2. From these valuations it would appear that Cotton raised from Sea Island and Egyptian seed are considered the best among all Indian staples, and it is perhaps worthy of notice that these identical Cottons appear to be produced in localities either close to places of export by sea, or within range of Railway communication.

3. To fifteen out of the abovementioned specimens Medals have been awarded at the International Exhibition; but, as the Juries are revising their awards, it would be premature to submit at present a detailed list of the successful Exhibitors of Indian Raw Cottons.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

EXPARTE CAUSE.

A. H. Campbell, & others trading, &c, *vs.* Khetsy R.

DEFENDED CAUSES.

35. Wamon Sadasewjee and another *vs.* Nurrotumdass Madowdass and another.

41. Sewnarayen Jairaz and another *vs.* Luckmichund Rawanund Bhatia.

46. Dos on the demise of Virzbhookhundass Hurrybhoy *vs.* Roe afterwards Narrayen Ragoba and another.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

POONA, 9*th September* 1862.

THE Ball given by Sir Jamsetjee to H. E. the Governor and Lady Frere came off last night at Fountain Hall. The roads leading to the house were lighted up with lanterns for some distance, but the fair moon held forth her glorious lamp and somewhat dimmed their brilliancy. The Ball was well attended, most of the *élite* of the station being there, the rooms were crowded, and dancing was kept up into the small hours to the strains of the Garrison Band. Opposite the entrance was a Transparency bearing the word "Welcome," and the Parsee Baronet had evidently gone to much expense and trouble for the reception of his distinguished guests, and the numbers invited to meet them. Lady Jamsetjee and several other Parsee ladies were present, to some of whom no doubt an English Ball was a novel and interesting sight. Mr. David Sassoon and the ladies of his family, Khan Bahadoor Puddomjee Pestonjee and Sons, the Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett and Mr. Vensikrow Juggonnath, the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee and a few other Parsee gentlemen were also there.

The Races were to have begun today but are put off now till the 11th, in consequence of the weather. On the 11th too Signor Vimercati gives a Concert at Kirkee; there are to be Theatricals by the Amateurs of the Station on the 17th and 24th, and performances at Kirkee under the management of Mr. Bury on the 16th, 18th, and 22nd. Invites are issued for a ball to be given on the 25th, by the Members of the Civil Service, the Staff Engineers, &c.; and it is said that the Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett purposes giving an entertainment to the Society of the Station, so the gaieties are coming upon us now thick and fast.

There was

18th August.—This morning it is ascertained that last night about twelve, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, having sent for the Meer Akhore, Ahmed Khan, had dispatched two lacs of rupees on mules towards Candahar, and had ordered the Meer Akhore to accompany the treasure as far as Killa Quazee.

About two o'clock the Ameer Akhore returned and informed the Governor that the treasure had safely passed Killa Quazee. On the Meer Akhore's asking the reason of the Governor's dispatching the treasure at night, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan told him that it was the Ameer's wish to dispatch the treasure quietly. There are no end to the rumours afloat in Cabool. Some have it that Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan and Ubdool Ghafoor Khan Barakzaee have been killed in the battle at Heerat, while others say that one of the Ameer's sons has been killed. These are merely rumours not heard from any good authority. Mohamed Oomer Khan and the Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan were talking to each that the people of all the Hazaras, namely of Jumshadee, Char Eemagh and Dahkundee had joined Sooltan Ahmed Jan, so that the Ameer will find it difficult to take Heerat. They also said that it was these Huzara tribes that in former times prevented any power from taking Heerat.

19th August.—The bodies of two men, one a fakeer, and the other a shop-keeper, who were found dead, were brought by the kotwal, and after the Governor had inquired as to what had happened to them, they were ordered to be buried. It is given out that the fakeer was living in Shorebazar Musjid, and as he had about sixty rupees with him, he was put to death and deprived of the cash by some chief and so with the other; a chowkeedar has been apprehended on suspicion, and the case is under investigation.

The following account of Heerat and of the Ameer's camp are learnt from a Caboolee, a native of Moorad Khanee, who after eight years' journey through Persia and other places returned to Cabool only two days ago.

Sooltan Ahmed Jan did not care so long as the Ameer only took Furrah and remained at that place, but the moment he marched from Furrah, Sooltan Ahmed Jan was startled, and dispatched his men towards Mashhed and Tehran. Fifteen mule loads of treasure in Bootkees had arrived in Heerat, when this Moorad Khanee man was at that place. Sooltan Ahmed Jan was absent from Heerat for four days and nights, and having collected about seven thousand Char Eemagh men had returned to his capital. A letter from a Doorance chief in Heerat, addressed to the Ameer having been intercepted, Sooltan Ahmed Jan quietly called the three Doorance Candaharee chiefs in his pay, to his house, and ordered them to be beheaded. All the gates of Heerat were closed under ground with the exception of one kept open for his own private use. The city of Heerat is so strongly fortified says the man, that it would not be taken "even by the father of the Dost," unless some one treacherously opened the gates to him. Sooltan Ahmed Jan, had employed almost every one in Heerat, even the shopkeepers are allowed daily wages. The poor widows are ordered to get grain every day. From Tehran, Sooltan Ahmed had received a letter to the effect, that an army of thirty thousand troops was shortly to march for Heerat.

The man said, that supplies of all sorts were very scarce in the Ameer's camp and that he was getting them from Furrah and other places. The Ameer issued orders to the Hakims of different places, not to let any traveller pass without examining him, and that if any letter regarding him and his camp was found on any one, he was to be taken prisoner."—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 4.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE IRON RAM ARKANSAS.

The correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who described the defeat of the Federal flotilla off Vicksburg on the 15th of July by the Arkansas, has given an account of the unsuccessful attempt of the Federal officers to destroy this formidable vessel of the Confederates. The correspondent says :—

"So patent has been the demoralizing effect of the late achievement of the Arkansas, and so greatly has fear diffused itself as day by day went by without her capture or destruction, that Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet deemed it necessary to call Commodore Davis's attention to the matter, and renew the proposition—the execution of which was attended with so much hazard—made to him immediately after the rebel vessel reached Vicksburg.

"This proposal was to attack the Arkansas at her moorings, off the town, and endeavour to sink her by running her down. For this purpose the following plan of operations was formed :—Three of the vessels of Commodore Davis, the Benton, the Cincinnati, and the Louisville, were to engage the upper rebel batteries, the Bragg to lie behind the bend in readiness to butt the Arkansas in the event of her appearance above, and the Essex to down in advance of the Queen and grapple her as she passed, draw her out into the stream, to give the Queen an excellent opportunity to ram her, Farragut meanwhile engaging the lower batteries. After the Queen had struck the enemy she was to come up or go down the river, as was most advantageous, the Benton protecting her retreat in the former and the Essex in the latter case; the Sumter to ram the hostile gunboat if the Queen failed to perform her task. This arrangement was good, and entirely satisfactory to all parties, and promised to be faithfully carried out. The three gunboats opened fire; the Bragg took her position, and the Essex led off in fine style, the Queen following at a high rate of speed, and under very favourable auspices. As the ram passed the flagship Commodore Davis waived his hand to Colonel Ellet, standing near the pilot house, and cried out 'Good luck, good luck!' The Colonel misunderstood the words, supposing the Commodore said "Go back, go back!" and therefore turned the Queen about and steamed towards the Benton, when he heard "Go on, go on!" Without comprehending this apparent inconsistency, and believing the first duty of a soldier is to obey, the Colonel steamed down under the batteries, and, arriving at the first water battery, near the Marine Hospital, where the hostile gunboat was lying, he discovered the Essex had gone on, and was then in advance one-half or three-quarters of a mile.

"The Queen was now exposed not only to the batteries of the enemy, but to those of the gunboat, which lay with her stern into shore and her bow up stream, apparently expecting and prepared for an attack. All this while, so far from the gunboats drawing the hostile fire, and standing between the Queen and harm, she was receiving most damaging attention from all sides. Shot and shell were raining around her, and she had been struck a number of times in very delicate localities. Colonel Ellet saw his was a desperate chance; that he had staked his life upon a cast, and that he had probably lost; that those on whom he had depended had failed, and he could now depend only on himself and fate.

"To attempt to strike the Arkansas with his wooden boat while a score of the heaviest guns were pouring their fire upon him seemed certain destruction. There appeared no chance for escape above, and none below. He was be hemmed in on every side. Shot and shell came both sides. And still he saw and heard nothing of Farragut, who was to occupy the lower batteries, while the ram relieved herself from her hazardous strait.

"Colonel Ellet now determined, come what might, to strike the Arkansas—willing, if he could but sink her, to lose his existence. The Arkansas position was unfavourable. He would have to take a roundabout course, before he could reach her, and strike her going against the current; thus decreasing the rate of his speed, and diminishing the accuracy of his aim. But even these adverse circumstances did not deter him, nor the fact that heavy shots were every moment piercing his vessel, going through and through her, as if she were made of paper. The colonel determined to take the odds, sink or not, and he took them he went against the Arkansas partially up stream, designing to butt her forward of her side guns her weakest place—but the eddies in the river altered his course somewhat, and he struck her aft of the aft side gun, and, unfortunately, a glancing though violent blow, that made both the traitous and the loyal craft tremble. The Arkansas seemed to shrink and yield before the blow, and for a moment it was thought her side would give way; but she recoiled, and the ram flew back from her, and, in moving toward her again, ran into the bank. The Queen reversed her engines, and, as she went sternward into the stream, her head veered up the river, and it was then evident her sole opportunity for escape was above.

"Nothing more could be done, and Colonel Ellet resolved, if possible, to save his men, though that, under the circumstances, was the most forlorn of forlorn hopes. No friendly gun-boat or Union vessel was near. Three or four of the hostile batteries were playing upon the devoted and seemingly doomed Queen, which must run by the great death-belching guns before she could be regarded as in any way secure. She had already been struck by more than 20 shots. Her chimney-stacks were perforated with balls; one of her steam-pipes had been shot away; in various places large holes had been bored through the sides and bow of the dauntless vessel, and yet no one was hurt, though many of the escapes had been almost miraculous. The Arkansas had given her broadside just as she was passing, and it was feared she would soon be water-logged. She therefore moved up the river, the Confederate batteries increasing their fire, as she did so. Heavy shot and shell fell before, behind and around her, and every few seconds one would go tearing through her deck or cabin. As she passed one of the upper batteries, a 34-pounder shot struck her in the rear, went through every one of her larboard state rooms, in which no person happened to be at the time, into the captain's office, penetrating the iron safe, and passing out, shattered the wooden carriage of one of the mounted brass pieces on the boiler deck, dismounting the gun, and, hitting it, left a deep indentation in the metal. This shot, which was afterward picked up, was a peculiar one. It was composed of pewter mostly, with an admixture of lead and zinc, and weighs, probably, as much as 50 pounds. It is, probably, moulded out of the heterogenous materials which the citizens—the wives, mothers, and daughters of the 'Confederacy'—have from time to time been urged by the rebel leaders to contribute to the glorious cause.

"The Queen ran by the hostile batteries, through a terrible fire, and made her appearance above the bend riddle with shot, but not a man on board seriously injured. She was received with acclamations by the crews of the fleet, who had as little hope of seeing her return as Colonel Ellet himself had of returning. His escape was what the orthodox call miraculous, and the philosophic fortunate. The same experiment could not be tried with the same result once in ten thousand times, though her almost entire freedom from casualty is partially due to the precaution of Colonel Ellet in taking as few persons as possible, knowing that the probability of injury would be proportioned to the number of his crew.

"On coming out of the action the Queen presented a most dismantled and forlorn appearance, and is as nearly shot to pieces, for any vessel that will float, as can well be imagined. The many who have visited her since her terrible experience are with difficulty persuaded that not one of her crew was killed or dangerously wounded. She has the semblance of a complete wreck, and it will be necessary to send her north at once for repairs, though some think her injury too great for remedy—that she is not worth the mending.

"After Colonel Ellet's return it may be supposed he felt as if he had been, to say the least, unfairly treated by the two commodores, who had in no wise fulfilled their portion of the covenant, while he had done a great deal more than his. The colonel chiefly regrets the contretemps because he is firmly of the opinion that if Farragut and Davis had performed what they agreed he would have been successful in capturing or destroying the Arkansas, and he expresses himself not only willing but anxious to repeat the attempt whenever they will assure him they will achieve their portion of the task.

"Commodore Davis crying out 'Good luck' to Colonel Ellet, was very unfortunate, for it threw the ram behind, and gave the Essex leisure to get too far ahead. Had the Queen and Essex been nearer together, it is quite possible they might have achieved a favourable result.

"Commodore Davis informs Colonel Ellet that after the Queen had passed down his position was very much exposed, and he ordered the Cincinnati and Louisville up the river, following them with the flag ship, forgetting, until they had ascended the stream some distance, his promise to cover the Queen's retreat. The Commodore immediately ordered a downward movement again, but his boats are so slow that before he could recover the ground he had lost the Queen was out of danger and saved, but without any cause of gratitude to the distinguished commanders of the combined fleets.

"The Benton was struck several times, but was not injured, and has no loss of men to report. The Cincinnati received some 20 shots; but is also little damaged. The Louisville entirely escaped. The Essex lost one man killed, and three wounded, all sailors.

"The Arkansas was very little hurt, it is supposed, by the butting of the Queen of the West, as she had up steam, and was moving about an hour ago in the river. Doubtless, she needs repairs for the injuries inflicted on her on the 15th inst., and is not by any means her former self; though, I apprehend, she could still do us a great deal of damage if she were bold enough to attack our fleet. The best evidence as I have said before, that she is or was badly damaged, lies in the fact that she has not made a second attempt to engage our flotilla. Had she passed unscathed through the gauntlet she had selected for herself, she would most assuredly have had sufficient confidence to attempt the renewal of her first brilliant performance. Many persons believe that the Arkansas will pay us another visit very speedily, especially since our fleet has been reduced by the departure of the Taylor, Conestoga, Carondelet, Sumter, and Essex; but Commodore Davis has no fear of the rebel gunboat, and thinks, with his present force, he could destroy her, if she were to assume an offensive position. Commodore Farragut and Colonel Ellet, as well as Commodore Davis, are burning to destroy the Arkansas, and would engage in almost any undertaking to secure that end. At present, however, circumstances are too unfavourable to the project."—*Times, Aug. 18.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

(From the Globe, Aug. 18.)

The Commissioners appointed some years ago to inquire into the arrangements in the Inns of Court and Chancery thought they had hit at last on the right plan for the promotion of legal education. It was, in fact, the University system applied to training for the Bar. In the same way that Christ Church, Trinity, and St. John's are classical and mathematical colleges, so Lincoln's Inn, the two Temples, and Gray's Inn, would be legal colleges. In the same way that the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge are combined into uniformity of action by the intervention of a governing body, and collectively receive the name of a University, so would the various Inns of Court and Chancery be construed, at least for the purposes of legal education, into a legal University. This newly-appointed body would have its Chancellor, elected for life, its Vice-Chancellor, and its Senate. The Senate would consist of eight members, elected from each Inn of Court, five of whom, Benchers elected by Benchers, would represent the aristocratic element of the profession, and three barristers, elected by barristers, would represent the views and feelings of the general body of the Bar. This, it was said, would be to throw the regimen of this said University into the hands of the Benchers, as upon any point of difference they would divide as 20 against 12. Whether this would be a wise regulation or not we will not now stop to inquire, but such was the proposal of the Commissioners appointed for the investigation of the aforesaid Inns of Court and Chancery, whose report was published about eight years ago. We suppose the recommendations of the Commissioners were lost amid the din of war which was raging at that time, as nothing has been heard of them or of their report since. The subject of legal education for the Bar has been suffered to go to sleep, and be put upon the shelf, *i. e.* as far as education for the Bar is concerned.

Not so, however, in regard to the education of articled clerks, commonly called the inferior branch of the profession. Here we have altogether different feelings to be shown. Only this year preliminary examinations have been instituted in French, Latin, arithmetic, &c., &c., previously to any young man being articled. But the question now before us is—How are our barristers to be educated? The answer given by the Commissioners, above referred to, was—Their legal University will appoint regular examiners, who will organise a preliminary examination of candidates for examination as students. After this will follow a more serious examination, or series of examinations, which every person who is desirous of being called to the Bar, or of attaining the degree of Master of Laws, must of necessity pass. The needful knowledge was to be drawn divided into two branches: the first was to have comprised constitutional law and legal history, jurisprudence, and Roman law; the second was to have embraced as subjects the common law, equity, and the law of real property. A pass or certificate for a call to the Bar was to have been obtained by passing one subject in each branch. And this is and has been pretty much the case during the last ten years in the examinations for those exceptional Bar students who have had the industry and moral courage to undergo an examination, instead of attending the year's lectures, to which we referred in a recent leading article. The candidates for honours and for the higher degree of Masters of Law, were to have grappled with the full difficulties of the subjects enumerated above. There was to have been a studentship worth £50 per annum, retainable for four years, to arouse the emulation, and tempt the ambition of the students. If our readers, and those interested in the question of legal education and compulsory examinations for the Bar, be desirous of further information on the subject we must refer them to the Report of the Commissioners for the investigation of the Inns of Court and Chancery, published about seven years ago. Suffice it to say that had their recommendations been carried out, we should have had the university system of education imported into the metropolis and applied to the study of the law.

Without giving ourselves an opinion upon any single question of detail, we have no hesitation in asserting that had the plan of the Commissioners been carried into execution, it would have been a vast improvement upon the present state of things. It is a fact that our two great univefsities do every year turn out good mathematicians and classical scholars; it is another fact that the Inns of Court hitherto either have given no legal education at all, or it has been of so permisive a character as to amount to a nullity. How can we expect to have a succession of good lawyers if we will not be at the pains of training them? Many reproaches have been showered, and with perfect justice, upon our system of laws in England. They are illiberal, they are illogical, they are patchwork, they are out of date, they are a mass of frivalous formulæ and tiresome technicalities. The question is, who is to make them better? It is in vain for a layman to undertake the task, for all the owls, bats, and spiders of Westminster Hall will do their worst upon him if he dare to invade their holy precincts with the faintest corner of a duster visible beneath his coat sleeve. Are we to look for assistance to the lawyers themselves? They are men who have been educated in two ways. They have been shut up for a couple of years or more in the chambers of pleaders or conveyancers, with no higher objects of study than the draughts of pleas and conveyances which it was their duty to copy and recopy *usque ad nauseam*. When well saturated with these abominable forms, the aspiring young lawyer puts on his wig and gown for a time, takes his seat in the back rows of the Courts at Westminster, and imbibes some amount of legal knowledge from the lips of the Judges; in other words, he learns to do just what his predecessors had done before him. It is obvious that from such a man little can be expected for the improvement of the law. We have hitherto been employed in tinkering away at our laws in the hope we could overcome the resistance of the profession. From the moment that a sound system of legal education is at work we should find our task all the lighter. We train up workmen fit for the work which an elightened community has a right to expect at their hands. The Bar has been hitherto rather an illiberal than a liberal profession. There has been plenty of hair-splitting, plenty of acuteness in cross-examination, and of sharp practice not a little, but, with the exception of half a dozen great judges and advocates, our lawyers have been rather behind than before the great mass of the educated community. Another advantage which would probably follow from the system of public examinations and public honours in law would be that it would have a tendency to diminish the evils of attorneys' nepotism and favour. Attorneys are often enough to blame for preferring their own *protégés* to those of a stranger, but how are they to select from among the younger barristers in the back rows the men who are really likely to do them good service? Surely the senior wrangler in law would have a chance given him at a far earlier period than the mute, inglorious Mansfields who have plead and died in obscurity under the present system.

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